THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. R. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 36
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 74

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	15.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. E. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. Mottenyolds.
Commissioners—John Horner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Groz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, I. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. L. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Dustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little brick church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's BUILDING.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsberg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—in Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —ly

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 28—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the losses of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov. 16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	78,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
	$80,671,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26, '77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Insurance of Money Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, "
Franklin, of "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained.
dec 21, '77-1y

AUG. L. SAUR. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. B. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 925 Market street,
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

In use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all Express Trains
From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,
WITHOUT CHANGE,
and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A PLEASING AND MEMORABLE EXPERIENCE.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 12 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pa.
feb. 1, '78-1y.

F. M. BOUTON,
Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c.
Fruit Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles in Endless Variety.
Also a Fine assortment of
Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Physicians Prescriptions
accurately compounded. A share of public patronage is solicited.
July 5, '78-3m

Select Story.

A JEALOUS MISTAKE.

Tom Horton leaned back from the breakfast-table and looked at the exquisite face of his young wife with unmistakable love and admiration shining in his brown eyes. Tom was a confirmed bachelor, his friends thought until a year ago he had met Edith Dunbar. Her wonderful beauty captivated him, as well as her charming simplicity of character. There were those who said that she was an outrageous flirt and only married him because he had better prospects than her other suitors; but Tom, during his six months of married life, had been completely satisfied with his choice.

'Shall you be down to-day, pet?' he asked crossing to her side and stooping to kiss the lovely face upturned to meet his.

'I think not. I've lots of domestic work to look after to-day. I'm a woman with a mission now—to love my husband and look well to the ways of my household.'

'But you mustn't soil these dainty hands with work. Cannot Mary do everything there is to do?'

'No,' she said, drawing his face down until his cheek rested against hers. 'You men don't understand. There are lots of things that require taste to perform that paid help can never do as well as one's self.'

'Well, do whatever pleases yourself best,' said Tom. 'I must be off, I suppose. O, I must change this necktie before I go.'

He went up stairs lightly, humming a tune and entered their chamber, unfastened the necktie and replaced it by another. Just then he remembered that he had a note to write to send by the morning mail; and being terribly forgetful, he thought he had better sit down at once to his wife's writing desk, that sat there, and write it before it slipped his mind. He tossed over the contents, man fashion, to find something more suitable for his purpose than the tinted, delicate-scented paper that Edith used. But the object of his search was forgotten, as a fine white sheet, with the address 'My Darling Edith' and a date not a week old caught his eye. It was in an undoubted masculine hand. He snatched it up and read it with a sickening sensation stealing over him, and the letters dancing before his eyes, for there was a great deal of latent jealousy in Mr. Tom Horton's composition. Part of it ran thus:

"I cannot bear this horrible separation from you. I love you as madly, as fondly as ever, in spite of your cruelty to me. I sometimes feel that that I should not dare to meet the one who had stolen you from me I have become desperate. Your heart is mine yet, of that I feel assured. I must see you soon, if for only one short hour. Please appoint an interview. A sight of your face will relieve the torture of the past months, even if I am more strongly reminded than ever that you are lost to me forever.

"Your broken hearted,
BERT."

Tom crushed the letter in his hand and started to confront his wife. Then a second thought struck him. He would wait and watch; the worst thing he could have done He put the letter where he had found it, and went out of the house. Edith pouted a little when he closed the door because he did not come and kiss her before he left

Tom walked rapidly down street, with a thousand demons of jealousy fastening their fangs into his heart. Edith, whom he had trusted and loved with his whole heart, whose blue eyes had looked so innocently into his that morning, with another love! What could it mean? To his excited fancy that letter was damning proof of something wrong. Well, all women were false. He used to believe so in his bachelor days, and now he had been caught and fooled by a pretty face, as his club friends told him he would be. He was in a terrible state of mind, and when he reached his office he was a fitter subject for an asylum than a peaceable citizen. He snapped at the office boy and answered his partner's questions at random, and altogether acted as any man does who is possessed by one maddening idea.

In the afternoon he had occasion to go down to Hanover street. He was standing in a drug store waiting for a gentleman with whom he had business, when on the opposite side of the street whom should he see smiling along bright, smiling and lovely, in her new spring suit and blue-lined opera cloak, but his wife! By her side walked a gentleman—handsome, bronzed and distinguished looking. His horrible suspicions of the morning were confirmed, 'Bert' had begged for an interview and she had granted it! Here they were away down on Hanover street where she knew his business seldom called him! She had told him in the morning that she did not mean to go out! He could hardly refrain from rushing out and confronting them at once, but had sense enough left to keep from making a scene on the street. He stood with his hands on the door ready to step out and follow them as soon as they were safely past.

'You are ill,' said the clerk in a tone of alarm, as he noticed the white unnatural expression of his face, and fearing that he was going to have a fit. 'Shall I mix you a draft of something?' coming toward him anxiously. 'Perhaps you are subject to such turns.'

'No, no. I'm all right,' said Tom in a hoarse tone, that would not have been recognizable by his friends. He stepped out and followed them, forgetting his business engagement, while the clerk looked after him in silent wonderment at his strange actions. He kept his wife's white plumes in sight amidst the crowds who thronged the sidewalk and tracked them into Tremont street. At a saloon they paused a moment then went in. He was seized with an almost irresistible impulse to go in also, and face them both, but the fear of a personal paragraph in the next mornings papers restrained him. He would go home at night and force her to explain the whole. Then if she loved this other, who was writing such passionate letters to her, she could go to him. He, Tom Horton, wanted no divided heart. He spent the rest of the afternoon in torment that was hell enough to satisfy the extreme believers in endless punishment. His love for his wife was that deep, intense kind that often comes to men who have reached the age of thirty-five heart-whole, and suspicion was more cruel than a dagger. He rode home in the horse cars, feeling that life was a miserable sham, and woman's love a base delusion, invented to deceive trusting men.

Edith met him at the door, dressed carefully in the style he liked best, her face radiant. 'O, Tom, who do you think has come? But you could never guess,' and she drew his face down to hers and kissed him more excitedly than usual, then led him along to the parlor. Tom was all taken aback. He could not get a chance to denounce her as he had intended. In another moment she was introducing a handsome gentleman who sat there, as her brother, and Tom almost lost his breath, as he saw it was the identical gentleman whom he had seen with Edith in the afternoon. The sudden relief from a horribly oppressing suspicion effected a complete change in him, and his features relaxed into their accustomed genial expression as he grasped the hand of his brother in-law in a hearty welcome.

'Came so unexpectedly in the boat this morning,' said Edith, her lovely face all aglow for he was her only brother, and had been absent for years. 'We were down town this afternoon and talked of calling on you. Then I thought I would rather introduce you in our home than in that dingy office.'

Tom rather thought in his own mind that he knew that they were down together, but tortures wouldn't have made him own to them his suspicions.

'Supper is waiting,' said Edith, rising, and they passed into the dining-room, where a table had been spread daintily. Tom played the agreeable host to perfection, and found himself wondering if he didn't dream about that horrid letter in the morning, yet he had a sort of unreal feeling as if this brightness was a sort of fraud. He had never appeared to better advantage, Edith thought, her her heart swelling with pride in him before her elegant, traveled brother. After supper she brought out a rich, lovely blue silk and held its soft shimmering folds in the gas-light.

'See what Stuart brought me!' Did you ever see anything half so elegant, Tom?' and she held it up to her pink cheek. 'See this lovely crape shawl, too,' and she shook out its graceful folds and threw it over her beautiful shoulders in an artistic fashion. They could not help regarding her with admiration, and her brother thought he would not exchange a sweet American woman for all the foreign beauties who had ever captivated his fancy.

'Woman's vanity,' he said, teasingly; 'How can you find any room in your heart to love a husband, Edith?'

'I'm large-hearted, Stuart; I can love more than one object at once, she said, stooping to kiss him, and then passing round and perching herself on her husband's knee, 'I like pretty things, and Tom likes to see me in them, don't you dear?' And Tom, though he winced a little at her first remark, could not resist her, and actually found himself thinking leniently of the unknown who loved her so hopelessly. They spent a pleasant evening. Stuart Dunbar was a brilliant talker and entertained them until a late hour. Tom almost forgot the weight he had borne during the day in the interest he felt, and when it did cross his mind it was with a hope that it would turn out like the afternoon's episode.

When at last Stuart Dunbar had been shown to his chamber and they had retired to their room, the sight of her writing desk brought back the horrible certainty of the morning that there was something wrong. He resolved to act the straightforward role towards her, and know the worst.

"Edith," he said, 'I went to your writing desk this morning to look for some paper and accidentally saw a letter which has given me a great deal of uneasiness.'

The troubled sound in his voice struck strangely on Edith's ear.

'What was it?' she questioned, turning a puzzled face from the mirror where was she uncombing her fair hair. 'I don't understand

'A letter from a gentleman, addressing you in such terms as are insulting to another man's wife.'

Edith's blue eyes expanded to twice their usual size for a moment, and then a light dawned over her face, and she began to laugh. Peal after peal rolled from her clear throat, and Tom began to feel as if he had 'sold' himself this time with a vengeance.

'In Heaven's name what do you mean?' he asked, 'Explain the thing.'

She went to the desk and tossed over the contents until she found the missive which had upset Tom's peace of mind.

'This is a letter which an old school friend of mine, Edith Woods, inclosed to me yesterday, from a desperate lover of hers. I suppose he has been just as heart-broken twenty times before as he appears to be in this epistle. We both know him of old, so she just enclosed it to me for a joke. She had flirted a little with him, and when she drew back this was the result. But to think you should find it, and suppose it was from a lover of mine, it's too funny.' And she laughed again until the tears came to her eyes,

'Don't laugh, Edith, please don't,' pleaded Tom. 'You must own it looked rather suspicious. Don't tell your brother of this. I am ashamed of the matter now. I ought to have gone to you at once and asked you to explain, instead of going off suspecting you. Forgive me.'

'Of course I will. I'm sorry you have felt badly about it. And don't fear that I'll tell Stuart. I'm too anxious for him to have a good opinion of his little sister's husband to let him know that he doesn't trust her fully and completely.

The slight reproach in Edith's words and tone made Tom call himself a fool. He caught her in his arms and kissed her fervently and vowed never to distrust her again, if circumstantial evidence was ten times as strong against her.

'But Tom, soon I'm going to send for Edith now, that Stuart has come. I must tell her how near Bert Fielding's letter came to making trouble between you and I. It's too good to keep from an old school chum.'

'Well, on on one condition, that you tell before me; I went to help when the laugh comes in."

Edith came and the probabilities at present are that Stuart Dunbar will soon occupy the position of jealous husband in reality for Edith Woods is a born flirt, and married life will never cure her of the propensity.

The warriors of 1812 seem to be a tough set of veterans. Since the passage of the act of March 9, which provides a pension for all soldiers who served a protracted and arduous campaign of fourteen days or longer in the war of 1812, or the widows of such defenders of their country, there are thus far about 26,000 claims filled and the end has not arrived yet.

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Three Year's Service
84th *Regiment.*

COMPANY D.

Hurley Guards.

Alexander J. Frick, captain, mustered in September 18, 1861, resigned October 2, 1862.

George Zinn, captain, October 1, 1861, promoted from 2d lieutenant company B October 2, 1862, to lieutant colonel December 23, 1863.

Alexander G. Thornton, captain, December 24, 1861, wounded at Port Public June 9, 1862, promoted from 1st sargent to 1st lieutenant October 2, 1862, to captain December 23, 1862, discharged July 8, 1864.

John W. Rissel, captain, December 9, 1861, promoted from sergeant major to 2d lieutenant December 23, 1862, to 1st lieutenant November 16, 1863, to captain July 26, 1864, discharged December 14, 1864.

Uzal H. Eat, October 1, 1861, resigned October 2, 1862.

James W. Hunter, August 1, 1862, promoted to 2d lieutenant September 22, 1862, to 1st lieutenant December 23, 1862, discharged September 15, 1863.

David Larish, December 24, 1861, promoted to 1st lieutenant October 17, 1864, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, veteran, mustered out with company June 29, 1865.

Calvin MacDowell, August 30, 1861, resigned June 25, 1862.

Lewis M. Clark, October 2, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, transferred to company G, 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1864.

William A. Tobias, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

James G. Moore, December 24, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, exchanged, not accounted for. Veteran.

Joseph D. Hampson, December 24 1861, not accounted for.

Henry Funk, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester March 23, 1862, killed at Mine Run, Virginia, November 30, 1863.

Josiah Henninger, ——, not accounted for.

James W. Price, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1863

Charles Manning, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, March March 24, 1862.

Fred. C. Hess, December 24, 1861, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, promoted to corporal, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Stephen Johnson, December 24, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 23, 1863, died at City Point, June 19, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, section E, division 1, grave 154. Veteran.

Pierce Russel, December 24, 1861, promoted to corporal February 13, 1862, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, promoted to 1st sergeant January 1, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Charles Sill, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Theobald M. Dawson, December 24, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, exchanged, not accounted for—found in company G 57th regiment P. V. January 1, 1864, transferred to company H June 10, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

William Prosser, December 24, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, promoted to sergeant July 1, 1864, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

John F. Crawford, December 24, 1861, prisoner from August 16, 1864, to March 2, 1865, discharged April 15 to date March 7, 1865

Theodore W. Overpeck, December 21, 1861, not accounted for.

Roman Dunn, December 24, 1861, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865.

Apsker George, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Arble James B, December 24, 1861, killed at Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862.

Albert John, December 24, 1861, died at Washington, D. C., July, 1862.

Albaugh Henry A, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Bunker Isaiah W, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Barrett Frederick, December 24, 1861, promoted to hospital steward.

Bowers Cornelius D, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, not accounted for.

Bailey Francis J, December 24, 1861, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Bogar Christian, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Benton Anderson, captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Balsh Ephraim, October 7, 1862, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865

Bingaman John, September 26, 1862, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 21, 1865.

Clayton James E, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Crofut Alonzo D, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Campbell John T, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Clark John A, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Connelly Patrick, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Connell John, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out at expiration of term.

Dawson Daniel W, December 24, 1861, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, not accounted for.

Deweany Philip, captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863.

Doney Peter, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1865.

Eby Jacob, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, died November 3, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Fowler Thomas C, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester March 23, 1862, not accounted for.

Fowler William R, December 24, 1861, killed at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, buried in National Cemetery, lot 10.

Fest Henry, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Frank, Penrose, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Foster John, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Farley Charles, June 28, 1862, transferren to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Fitzharris Michael, December 23, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, transferred to company A, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V., promoted to sergeant June 10, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Foust Cornelius, October 7, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. 13 January 1865, promoted to corporal June 10, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865.

Gessner William, September 26, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, discharged by general order June 6, 1865.

Hess Asa Y, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Hess Wilbur F, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Hildebrandt Joseph, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Hilburn Z W, December 24, 1861, died at Yorktown, Virginia, May 30, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, section A, grave 343. Veteran.

Harding John, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester March 23, 1662, killed at Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862.

Holcomb Guy, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester March 23, 1862, transferred company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Hakes Reuben, December 24, 1861, wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, not accounted for.

Hagar Charles W, August 12, 1862, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Hall Hosea L, April 12, 1864, died June 28, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

Hopkins Kelroy, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Jacoby George, December 24, 1861, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and at Petersburg June 19, 1864, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, discharged September 9, 1865. Veteran.

Jones Joseph, December 24, 1861, wounded at Winchester March 23, 1862, discharged 23 December, 1864, expiration of term.

Kline Abner W, December 24, 1863, not accounted for.

Kline Jacob, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Aline Abraham E, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Knapp Harvey W, December 24, 1861, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. January 13, 1865, mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

King James, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Lunger Andrew, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Larish Cyrus W, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Larish Wilbur F, December 24, 1861, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V., mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Lynch Robert, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Leamer George, October 8, 1862, wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V., mustered out with company June 29, 1865.

Leader Henry, captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Loudensblager J J, September 20, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V., discharged by general order June 1, 1865.

Larish Frank M, October 16, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V. 13 January 1865, discharged by general order June 8, 1865.

Millard Lockard F, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Merrell Charles C, December 24, 1861, missing at Port Republic June 9, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V., mustered out with company June 29, 1865. Veteran.

Milheim Augustus, December 14, 1861, not accounted for.

Miller Miles, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Murray Ferdinand, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Morrison John, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Moore Benjamin W, August 11, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V.

Prosser John, December 24, 1861, died March 31 of wounds received at Winchester March 23, 1862.

Reser Reuben H, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Riddle John, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Rutter Anthony E, December 24, 1861, died July 16, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Simonton Thomas E, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Stesholtz William E, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Smith Peter B, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Sanders George W, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Steele Samuel A L, December 24, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville.

Shellenberger J. G, December 24, 1861, not accounted.

Steele Calvin, December 24, 1861, captured May 29, 1862.

Squires Smith B, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Schooley Jacob, December 24, 1861, died at St. Louis, Missouri, December 19, 1863.

Sanders John H, December 24, 1861, not accounted for.

Sage William, December 24, 1861, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V.

Sheadle Milton, September 26, 1862, transferred to company G 57th regiment P. V.

Teter James C, December 24, 1861, discharged June 6 for wounds received at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862.

Wheeler Jesse L, December 15, 1861, wounded at Winchester, and not accounted for.

Wingate J Russel, December 24, 1861, promoted company G 1st lieutenant August 15, 1863, died 18 June 1864 of wounds received at Petersburg.

Wigherman Foster, December 24, 1861, promoted to principal musician. Not accounted for.

Willard H. H., Not accounted for

Weller Henry, Oct. 7, 1862, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment, P. V., mustered out with company.

Weller David, transferred to Company G, 57th Regiment P. V., mustered out with company.

William S Charles, not accounted for

This Company, known as the "Hurley Guards" was recruited in Columbia and Montour, and a few men subsequently were received from other counties. I have not thought it necessary to separate or omit them. The regiment reached Hancock, Md., January 2, 1862. The battle of Winchester was fought March 23, 1862; and that at Port Republic June 9th. On the 15th of June Samuel M. Bowman of Columbia county was commissioned Colonel. The regiment was also in the battle of Fredericksburg, and received a handsome compliment in the report of Gen. Carroll. It did gallant service at Chancellorsvile, lost heavily and was highly spoken of in the campaign of the Wilderness, and along down to Petersburg, in the thick of the fray, keeping up its military record, until its muster out, when as has been seen a large number of the men went into the 57th regiment P. V., and remained until mustered out June 29, 1865, at the close of the war.

Sheep Killing Dogs.

Mr. D. C. Richmond, of Ohio, relates—in an article at large without credit—the results of observation and experience of sheep killing dogs from which he was quite a sufferer during twenty-five years. They slaughter

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 27, 1878.

OUR FOURTH YEAR.

With this issue the third year of the present management of the COLUMBIAN expires. It has been our endeavor in the past to furnish a newspaper that would be interesting, entertaining, and instructive to all classes of readers. The patronage that we have received, notwithstanding the hard times, shows that in this effort we have not entirely failed. Though our list is not as large by several hundred as it was a few years ago, it is not because subscribers have withdrawn their support, but because we have struck from the list a large number of those who would not pay for the paper. With the commencement of the fourth year we shall strike off all those remaining who have not paid anything since October 1st, 1875. The COLUMBIAN will continue in the future, as it has always been in the past, to be a stanch Democratic paper, opposed to the corruption of Republicanism, the fallacies of Nationalism, and to splits or bolts in the party. It will never hesitate to denounce what it believes to be wrong, whether in or out of the party. The COLUMBIAN is not only the largest paper published in the county, but it is offered at lower rates than any other, a discount of 25 per cent, being allowed on advance payments for subscription making the price per year one dollar and a half. This offer is made to meet the exigencies of the times, and will continue only so long as we see the people are ready to take advantage of it. The regular price is $2,00 and no deviation will be made from this except for advance payments. We hope to merit the continued support of the citizens of this county, and will not relax in our efforts to make the COLUMBIAN a necessity in every household.

THEIR WEAK SPOT.

Our Greenback friends, and their dupes have not examined the question of the Constitutionality of a further issue of greenbacks as money.

Article 1, Sec. 8, Par. 5 in enumerating the powers of Congress, says:

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Now to *"coin money"* coin is necessary, but *paper is not* coin. The Supreme Court have held,—Chief Justice Chase, the father of the paper system delivering the opinion, that the issuance of greenbacks is unconstitutional. To reverse that decision Grant packed the Supreme Court by appointing as additional members Bradley and Strong, who earned their price by reversing the former decision. This act was reprobated not only by every Domocrat in the land, but by every sound lawyer and jurist. But even then the Court based its action on the ground that *making green backs a legal tender was a war measure and justified by the exigencies of the times.* While it may have been an excuse for an unconstitutional act at the times, that is no reason why the precedent should be followed. The enactment of unconstitutional laws, and the attempt at their enforcement, will lead to chaos in the government and in society,—an event which communists may desire, but which every good citizen should oppose. To sum up, Congress has no authority but what is granted it by the Constitution. This point is too plain for question. The Constitution does not give Congress the power to issue as *currency* anything but coin. Paper is not coin.

In addition we might state that the present House of Representatives is Democratic. The incoming Senate is strongly so, and cannot be changed for a dozen years. The Supreme Court is strongly opposed to this modern heresy, and cannot be altered in twenty five years. Within that time this new fangled movement will have died a natural death as did Know-Nothingism, and other issues, and the honest masses who have been induced to stray from the teachings of the fathers, will find that they have been made the dupes of political mounte-banks, who are using them for selfish purposes. When the Democrats are on the point of ascendancy, it is cowardice to desert to a guerrilla band.

NOT YET.

Many of the opposition predict, and a few Democrats fear that in the impending crisis our party will be captured by the dissatisfied elements of all the old parties. NOT YET, and especially when they are led by such men as Ben. Butler, Kearney, Cohen, Smith and Orvis. We agree with the *Pottsville Chronicle*, "that so long as the life-blood of popular liberty flows in the veins of the race—so long as the republic endures—there will be a democratic party." It has stood at the cradle and the grave of half a dozen opposing organizations. All its instincts are on on the side of the people. For four score years of our national life it has been the historic friend and champion of human labor and the steadfast foe of the money power. It held the reins of power for almost sixty years of continuous rule. It tripled the territorial extent of the republic. It struck down the old money power of the United States bank and gave the people an independent treasury. It found the republic a feeble little confederacy, skirting the Atlantic and struggling over the mountains westward. It left it a mighty nation girded by the oceans, the lakes and the gulfs. The last ten years of its power were the brightest in the annals of American prosperity. For the last eighteen years it has not been in power, but it has battled on as of old for the constitutional rights of the states and of the people. Out of power as well as in, it has been the steadfast foe of the moneyed monopolies. In such an hour when the country has so great need of its services, it would be strange indeed if democrats should abandon their organization and desert their old flag. There are most conclusive and urgent reasons for sticking together. There is no excuse for any democrat to leave his party to vote for currency or governmental reform. There are reasons why men who have acted with the republican party should leave the organization, even if they throw away their votes on a third ticket. But now that the democratic party has compelled the country to recognise and endorse its creed—now that it will have control of both houses of congress and of twenty four states in the Union, it isn't likely it is going to permit itself to be swallowed.

THE "NATIONAL" CIRCUS.

This now celebrated troupe had an entertainment in this county on Tuesday last. The first performance was at Orangeville in the afternoon, but only two or three hundred people were in attendance. In the evening an entertainment was held at the Opera House in this place, and it was filled with spectators anxious to know how to avoid the "hard times." The proceedings were opened by an imported minstrel troupe of two men, who did pretty well, but still are inferior to Carncross & Dixey's show. Then appeared Mr. Mason, the Labor candidate for Governor. He is of prepossessing appearance, and speaks well. In severe terms he arraigned the Republican party for its vicious financial legislation, to all which we agree. In vivid terms he painted the hardship of the times, which nobody disputes. *But he utterly failed to point out the remedy.* True, he said that everything would be lovely if he, and those of his faith were elected, but the people will want to see some other remedy. As he spoke one and three-quarter hours, we have not space enough this week to review his speech in detail. His many misstatements are refuted by the official records, and show how easy an ignorant man may be gulled. He was opposed to forced resumption. So is the Democratic party. It not only said so in its Platform, but passed a bill to that effect in the House of Representatives, but it was defeated by the Republican majority in the Senate. But he forgot to add that the act goes into effect on the First of January, and the Congress to be elected this year does not meet until a year from next December, so that even if the Greenback party should succeed, they could not stay its operations.

He was in favor of remonetization of silver. Why the Democrats passed a bill to that effect, and it is now in operation. Mr Mason, therefore, must be a hard money man, and in favor of a currency that has intrinsic value. His tirade against corporations was weak, and unworthy of the man. If there were no corporations where would the laboring men get work? If corporations ceased to exist, how would Mercer county] develop its oil,—our people mine coal, our furnaces get or keep in blast, *or Mason come to Bloomsburg on a free pass!* Besides, Mr. Mason is a corporation lawyer. His wealth has been gained from them, and if they are grasping and unmerciful, *Mr. Mason has been their trusted counsellor.*

Lack of space prevents us from reviewing the speech further this week. It is remarkable, however, that at no time did he touch upon State questions,—the vital ones now at issue. The Governor, Lieut. Governor, Judge of our Supreme Court, and Secretary of Internal Affairs, have no more to do with the finances of the nation, than the Khedive of Egypt.

The performance very appropriately closed by a series of laughable conundrums between the "end men," and a grotesque banjo style of singing that highly delighted the boys. More, anon.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

All the counties composing the XXIVth senatorial district having held their conventions and named a candidate, the next thing in order is the holding of the conference to make a nomination for the district. The counties have made the following nominations:

Columbia—E. J. McHenry.
Lycoming—John Piatt.
Montour—Thomas Chalfant.
Sullivan—George D. Jackson.

The conference will meet in Williamsport Tuesday, October 1st, to ballot for a candidate. Each county is entitled to two conferees, and as there are four candidates—and at least two counties are tenacious of their claims—a spirited and protracted contest is not improbable.

Lycoming has just had two terms, and therefore should step down and out. Montour has had the Senator since Columbia, and as Senator Chalfant was always a stickler for "rotation" he should not seriously claim a nomination *now*.

At the last election for State Senator in 1876, the vote stood as follows:

	Steck.	Allen.
Lycoming,	4,607	5,557
Montour,	1 184	1,729
Sullivan,	502	908
Columbia,	2,058	4,412
Total vote,	8,351	12,606
		8,351
Allen over Steck,		4,255

Should Sullivan have it? *We think not,* As will be seen above, she only polled 908 votes to 4,412 by Columbia, or 1 to 5. Neither equity nor reason should make one man in Sullivan equal to five in this county. We therefore claim that we are entitled to the nominee.

BEN. BUTLER REPUDIATED.

The regular Democratic convention of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 25th, pursuant to the adjournment of the state central committee at Worcester, and nominated Josiah G. Abbott for Governor.

All who are familar with the workings of our courts are aware that a vast amount of useless litigation is the result of a free-and-easy way of conducting business. Nothing is easier than for men to honestly differ regarding a matter of which they have no record. The following well timed paragraph from the Potter *Enterprise* should be heeded; "Business carried on verbally sometimes answers every purpose, but in many cases it is inexpedient and frequently results in trouble and litigation put all contracts in writing and take receipts for all monies paid out, however trifling the amount may be. Many misunderstadings result from the loose way in which important business matters are talked over, and after each party has put his or her own construction on the contract, the matter is dropped with expression of "all right" from each. In many cases it proves "all wrong" and affords a little job for lawyers, juries and courts. If persons persisted in putting their agreements in writing, much litigation would be avoied."

The table of contents of the Eclectic Magazine for October embraces nineteen titles, including the four Editorial Departments; and we can hardly convey a better idea of variety and interest than by simply reproducing it. It as follows: "The Rise and Progress of Ultramontanism in Germany," by Professor Von Schulte; "Music and Musical Criticism," by Edm und Gurney; "Social aspects of the Paris Exposition, 'by Miss M. Betham-Edwards; "Bryant and American Poetry," taken from the Saturday Review; "Iceland," a lively descriptive paper by Antony Trollope; "A Ballad of Prose and Rhyme," by Austin Dobson; "A Reminiscence of Charlotte Cushman;" "The Races of Asiatic Turkey," by J. C. McCoan, editor of the Levant Herald; "The Moon's Myriad Small Craters," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A.; Chapters XXVIII. to XXXI. of "Macleod of dare," by William Black; "The Runic stone," a touching little poem, translated from Heine; "Sainte-Beuve's Critical Method;" "The Effect of Light on Plants," Down Thames," a poem; a biographical sketch of the the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, by the editor; Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art Notes; Varieties. The portrait of the Grand Duke Nicholas is a very delicate and finished specimen of the engraver's art. E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 25 Bond Street, New York.

The ravages of the yellow fever in the south still continue. Large donations have been sent from the north.

Why Should a Democrat Join the Greenbackers?

There is no conceivable reason. By doing so he takes at least one vote from the Democrats, and gives the Republicans that much better chance for success. If enough Democrats join the Greenbackers to give the Republicans success, what follows? Clearly the firm establishment of all the measures of which the Greenbackers complain, for all these measures were passed by the Republicans when they had the President, and large majorities in both branches of Congress. If the Republicans are again successful, they will continue the measures they have heretofore passed and sustained in operation. Any one may clearly see, therefore, that continued Republican success is to continue all the governmental extravagance, corruption, hard times and public oppression that the measures of the Republican party have produced.

Let every Democrat-Greenbacker ask himself the question, why should he abstract his vote from the Democrats, and thus help to continue the Republicans in power? Success to the Greenbackers is utterly and palpably impossible, and a vote for the "National" State candidates is, therefore, a vote merely thrown away.

Why should any Democratic-Greenbacker abandon his party now, when after long tribulation, it is on the point of success?

With a majority only in the lower House of Congress, and with the President and Senate against it, the Democratic party has favored the ideas of the Greenbackers—

By compelling the remonetization of silver—

By stopping the further destruction of greenbacks—

By passing in the House a bill requiring the government to receive greenbacks the same as gold in the payment of duties, which would soon have brought them to par—

By attempting to repeal the arbitrary resumption act, and drawing its most poisonous fangs by making the silver dollar a legal tender—

It has diminished an unnecessarily large standing army—thus saving millions—and has reduced the enormous salaries and extravagant perquisites of high army officers and retired the useless ones—thus saving millions more—

It has taken the sword and the bayonet from the throats of the Southern people, and thus permitted them again to assume self-government and re-instate prosperity—thus restoring a trade by which the Northern people in times of Democratic government and in future will again make hundreds of millions of profits for the people of the North—

The Democratic party in Congress has proposed and endeavored to pass every possible measure of economy and reform, and has been defeated in its full purposes only by the opposition and obstinacy of the Republican Senate and President.

There is not a just and proper measure of reform that the Democratic-Greenbacker favors that has not in the past been and will in the future be supported by the old Democratic party—then why shall the Greenbacker now abandon it?

Come back, friend—Democratic-Greenbacker—to the noble old party that never can be crushed, never can be permanently kept in a minority, with which you have endured defeat undismayed for years—come back, now that the hour of triumph approaches, and share with your brethren the rejoicings and the glory of the great triumph that is now at hand—come back, and help those who are honestly trying to carry out your best principles of reform, which so long characterized the Democracy of old and gave this nation a degree of freedom and prosperity unexampled in the history of the world. You only help to defeat yourself by straying away from us—COME BACK!

Outlawed Claims.

Several correspondents have recently addressed *The Times* asking explanation of the different phases of outlawed debts under our State laws. The repeal of the Bankrupt law restores all of the old State statutes relating to the collection of debts, and the long subordination of the local laws of debtor and creditor to the national bankruptcy act, has made business men, as a rule, unfamiliar with the laws now in force.

The statutes limiting the period for the collection of debts in Pennsylvania, vary with the varied forms of claims against debtors. In case of an ordinary promissory or commercial note or book account, recovery is barred by the statute in six years. It must be specially pleaded in the action, and the limitation is defeated by any proven promise of the debtor within six years, in such form as creates a new contract to pay. A debtor who has paid any part of the claim principal or interest, within six years, thereby gives a new assumption that makes the statute of limitations date anew from that period.

All notes or other obligations under seal are valid claims against debtors for twenty years, and then they are not absolutely barred by the statute. A debt of that character including judgments of record, on which no payment has been made by the debtor and no measures taken by the creditor for collection, is presumed by the law to have been paid; but the creditor may rebut the presumption by proving non-payment, and thus make the claim a legal debt again. The burden of proof, however, is wholly on the creditor to prove that the debt has not been paid, as the presumption of law is wholly with the debtor.

The lien of a judgment expires in five years from the date of its record. It not renewed by legal proceedings or amicable scire facias, within five years, it loses its priority of lien, although it is legal evidence of debt for twenty years, when the presumption of payment arises. The only effect of the failure to revive a judgment within five years, is to give priority to subsequent liens. In other words—a judgment that has been of record over five years, is postponed in its lien to any later judgments entered before its revival.

All obligations under seal as well as accounts and every form of debt except strictly 'commercial paper,' when assigned and transferred to a new purchaser, carry with them all the equities between the original contracting parties; and any legal set-off that existed between them at the time, or that has arisen between them after the transfer, is a legal set-off as against the claim of the purchaser. Commercial notes make the only exception to the rule that enables the debtor to claim equitable credits against the holder of his obligations, and if they are transferred after maturity, they are also subject to all equities between the original parties to the transaction.

Debts and contracts of all kinds are interpreted and enforced according to the laws of the State in which the contract is made, no matter what may be the laws on like questions in the State where parties seek to enforce them. In all matters of remedy, the law of the State where remedy is sought governs the proceedings, but obligations are interpreted by the laws under which they were created.

Sureties on obligations can plead the statute of limitations successfully, even if the principals have given new assumptions without the knowledge or assent of the sureties. The Supreme Court held otherwise some years ago, but the recent ruling on the point requires the surety to create a new assumption with the principal to defeat the limitation. Executors, administrations, trustees, ect., may plead the statute of limitation, but they are not compelled to do so.—*Philadelphia Times.*

(From our Regular Corresp. n tent.)

PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, August 30th 1878.

After all, there is this much to admire, to wonder at and to philosophise over in a Universal Exhibition, in the fact that each of these shows is, after its kind, unique, and that the thing in its complete entirety can never be seen again. Its component parts may be, and in all probability, will be, brought together again, since one half of the world is never tired of shop keeping, or, at least, of staring into shop windows thinking what it would buy if it only had the money. And, in truth, a modern Exposition is, abstractedly only a manner of kaleidoscope. The manufacturers and the shopkeepers have an enhanced supply of parti-coloured vitrious fragments forthcoming; on a given day authority gives a cylinder a shake, to the accompaniment of flourish of trumpets and a discharge of artillery, and millions press to the peephole, and surveying the new geometrical pattern, ejaculate O—O—O—Oh! just as they do at a public garden when the final pyrotechnic boquet begins to unfold its glories. But there will be more exhibitions and more fireworks in days to come. It is inexpedient, perhaps, to be enthusiastic about anything, but in no direction is enthusiasm of the gushing kind so much to be deprecated as in the case of International Exhibitions as "Congresses of Industry" and "Festivals of Peace." The World's Fair in London in 1851 was immediately followed by a revolution in France. The Paris Exposition of 1855 was held in the midst of a devastating war between four of the great European powers; two years after the Exposition Universelle of 1867—disturbed as it was in its actual course by the Mexican catastrophe—came Worth and Sedan, and, as for 1878 all we have to say is that Western Europe has escaped the horrors of war by which the East has been devastated, and we have not the slightest idea of what is to come next. Gentlemen have always cried peace! peace! when there is no peace, but this need not prevent our enjoying the display of all the Kingdoms of the World and the glories thereof which Satan and the French people have grouped together here for our temptation.

In decorative bronze sculpture, as I have more than once observed, the French are well nigh unapproachable. In marble statuary they hold their own very nobly, although they are closely oppressed by the Italians; but in ecclesiastical decoration, and even in decorative architecture, I can but think that France, through her addictedness to florid color and excessive ornamentation, is very seriously retrograding. That the paintings executed by M. Paul Baudry at the New Grand Opera House are truly magnificent, and that the proportions of that edifice are very grandiose, must at at once be obvious, but I was born either too early or too late to appreciate the beauty of the Opera House facade. It seems to me a meretricious mass, the whole effect of which notwithstanding all the costliness of the materials of which it is composed and all the consummate plastic skill which has been lavished on its adornment, is not, to my mind, more attractive than M'Giraudin's sweet stuff shop on the Rue de la Paix. And I am positively sure that I never saw anything more architecturally hideous than the exterior of the Exhibition Palace of the Trocadero, or the facade of the Champ de Mars Palace with its clumsy figures looking towards the terrace of the Bridge of Jena. The two towering portals which give entrance to the local exhibits of La Ville de Paris and the Galerie des Beaux-Arts are equally disastrous examples of a deteriorated taste, in the way of meagre and poverty stricken design, bolstered up by excess of carving, gilding and adornment of every degree of garishness It is very irritating to observe this and to contrast it with the exquisite refinement and taste which the French modeller and art worker bestows on the conception and execution of the most trifling *bibelot*—a mirror, a washstand, a lady's *chatelaine*, a pen tray, or a paper weight. Abating the displays of Sevres, Beauvai's and the Gobelins, the carpets, the marble statuary, and Gustave Dore's vase, there is very little on a large scale in the French department that can be called elegant. The little things are supremely tasteful and beautiful. They seem to have gone to work more earnestly and more thoughtfully in the illustration of the products of Lilliput than in those of Brabdingnag; and after all the author of the *Tableau de Paris* may have been hitting the right nail on the head in saying that Frenchmen are always serious in little things, and always frivolous in great ones.

The Bibliotheque Monumentalle is a collection of translations in all known languages of the *Bulla Infalabilis* in which was formulated and proclaimed the dogma of the immaculate conception, It is displayed in a case which extorts admiration for the sumptuousness of its materials, and the marvellous excellence of the *main d' oeuvre*. It is altogether an exceptional production; and, looking at it, we may, for once, put the canons of fine taste on the shelf; but the examples of exclusively ecclesiastical decoration which I have seen in the French saloons of the Exhibition are I think detestable. There was an art critic once who said that although he considered Michael Angelo to be the greatest artist that ever lived, he hated his memory because his example had been the means of producing the detestable Bernini. Unless I am mistaken the name of the art critic was Thiers. Bernini however had his admirers: among them Sir Christopher Wren, who went over to Paris to confer with him; but complained that the crafty Italian would not allow him to study the drawings that he had made for the works at Versailles and the Louvre. But imagine the disciples of Bernini, not as architects but as sculptors and decorators. Imagine the preposterous attitudes, the tempest tossed and tormented draperies of Bernini's figures imitated by tenth rate modellers, trying to be classic or Gothic—with the Renaissance in their hands and paganism in their hearts.

St. Nicholas for October.

The October number of ST. NICHOLAS opens with a very interesting story, "The Violin Village," which carries us down to the mountains of Tyrol, and tells various adventures of a bright young peddler of that region.

The two serials, "Under the Lilacs," and "Dab Kinzer," are brought to a happy close, and there are several good, short stories, one of which, "Mrs. Frinkins' surprise," contains some additional exploits of Ninpo whose routine interested the readers of ST. NICHOLAS some years ago.

The long-promised paper on "Parlor Magic" is given in this number, and the boys who wish to get up lively evening entertainments will be glad to see it. It contains plain and simple directions for the performance of many curious experiments.

The "French Alphabet," with twenty six original pictures also appears, and the other useful papers is one entitled "How to Keep a Journal." "Cutting the Pie" a humorous poem by Rossiter Johnson, will amuse the older boys and girls, while "Happy Little Fraggy" will make everbody laugh. "A Tale of Many Tails," and "Prince Cucurbita" are lively sketches, with pictures of novel design; and there are several very funny cuts scattered through the number. The Very "Little Folks" have a brigat poem, "Hare and Hounds," with a fine picture by Sheppard; and the departments are, as usual, well filled with good things.

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

POLITICAL.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
Subject to decision of Congressional Conferees.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.
Subject to decision of Senatorial Conferees.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
T. J. VANDERSLICE,
OF BLOOMSBURG.
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
OF CATAWISSA.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
STEPHEN POHE
OF CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
CHARLES REICHART,
OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
SAMUEL E. SMITH,
OF BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM L. MANNING,
OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Democratic Standing Committee.

Beaver—Jesse Rittenhouse, Mountain Grove, Luzerne county.
Benton—John S. Kline, Benton.
Berwick Bor.—Wm. T. Snyder, Berwick.
Bloomsburg East—D. Lowenberg, Bloomsburg.
Bloomsburg West—C. S. Furman, Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek—Joseph Lamon, Berwick.
Catawissa—Wahlon Hamlin, Catawissa.
Centralia Borough—Owen Cain, Centralia.
Centre—Joseph Weiss, Lime Ridge.
Conyngham North—Lemuel Dye, Ashland.
Conyngham South—John P. Hannon, Ashland.
Fishing reek—J. M. Howell, Van Camp
Franklin—Peter G. Campbell, Catawissa.
Greenwood—I. A. DeWitt, Rohrsburg.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore, Buck Horn.
Jackson—Frank Derr, Rohrsburg.
Locust—Daniel Mogris, Numedia.
Madison—J. M. Smith, Jerseytown.
Main—J. W. Shuman, Mainville.
Mifflin—D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville.
Montour—Benneville Rhodes, Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant, Joseph R. Ikeler, Canby.
Orange—M. B. Patterson, Orangeville.
Pine—John F. Power, Pine Summit.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger, Roaringcreek.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger, Light Street.
Sugarloaf—J. G. Laubach, Cole's Creek.
D. LOWENBERG, Chairman.

Democratic Platform.

The democracy of Pennsylvania unanimously declare:

That the republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and the want that now exist:

It has had control of the legislation of the country, and has enacted and perpetuated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many;

Its system of finance has been one in favor to moneyed monopoly, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest, and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor.

Its present nold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices immoral; they distress the people and destroy their substance.

The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power.

And we resolve that further contraction of the volume of United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received.

Gold silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks, tends to monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given to a paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged, so that steady work and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate returns for its use belong to capital. Violence or breach of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party, by its legislation in 1873, which reduced the tariff on bituminous coal from 81.50 to 75 cents per ton, and upon iron, steel, wood, metals, paper, glass, leather, and all manufactures of each of them ten per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people, and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved for homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home, and the bonds representing it should be of small denominations, in which the savings of the masses may be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made, fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results.

The republican party, controlling the legislation of the state, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution; and among other things, it has neglected and refused.

To compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the state;

To prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freight and passengers, and witho it abatement or drawback to any;

To give to all equal means for transporting raw material of the state in such manner and to such points as they may prefer; and

To publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The republican party creates new offices and enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites, whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery.

Its administration of the state government grows more expensive with each year of its rule.

Legislation has been directed by republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the republican party, and its candidates are the creation of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute hereditary power.

We denounce these methods, these measures, and these men, as unworthy the support of an honest and free people, and we invite all of every shade of political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their baleful rule.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, easiness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get genuine. Depot and office 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

NERVOUS DEBILITY! NERVOUS DEBILITY!

Debility, a depressed irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles or six bottles for $5.

All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. It will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

NEVER FAILING WORM SYRUP.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach worms. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician who removes tape worm in two hours. Head and all complete alive, and no fee till head passes. Common sense teaches if tape worms can be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., or ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. Used by children or grown persons with perfect safety.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

I, JOHN W. HOFFMAN, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, 1878 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month), at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Joseph H. Shuman.
Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.
East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.
Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
South Conyngham District, at the house of John Monroe.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.
Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.
Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Kehres, in Numedia.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.
Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W Mellick.
Montour township, at the public house of Reuben Rauch, at Rupert.
Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E Longenberger.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of John B. Klinger.
Orange township, at the public house of H. C. Conner in Orangeville.
Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Allnas Cole.
Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of Pennsylvania.
One person for Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.
One person for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania.
One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania.
One person for Member of Congress for the Eleventh District.
One person for State Senator.
Two persons for Representatives.
One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Columbia county.
One person for Register and Recorder of Columbia county.
One person for Treasurer of Columbia county.
Three persons for Commissioners of Columbia county.
Three persons for county Auditors.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

The qualified voters of the several districts in this county at all general, township borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorised and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

And each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

JOHN W HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sheriff.
Sept. 21, '78-tf

ESTRAY!

Came to the premises of the undersigned in Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county on or abo ut the 12th day of September 1878, a red cow with white legs, white face and white streak over the back, from 9 to 14 years old, long horns turning back over the head. The owner is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges and take the same away within sixty days, or she will be disposed of according to law

sep. 20, '78-4w* W. P. WHITE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or out cry, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1878,

at one o'clock p. m., at the Court House in, Bloomsburg.

All that certain lot of ground situate in Locust township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Ruth Ann Gable and Sol. Levan, on the east by William Lee and Samuel Reinbold, on the south by Wesley Brass, on the west by public road, containing forty acres, on which are erected a dwelling house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Locust township, county and state aforesaid, bounded on the west by land of H. Gorrell, on the south by Jonathan Beaver and George Beyer, on the east by John Kline, on the north by Joseph Beaver, Sr., administrator of William Bieber, deceased, containing ten acres.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Beneville Rhodes against David Tyson and William Tyson and to be sold as the property of David Tyson and William Tyson.

ABBOTT & RHAWN, Attorneys.
Terms cash on day of sale.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
sep. 27, '78-ts Sheriff.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Over 300 Modifications.
TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY BUSINESS

SCALES.

Made with the Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

Two Grand Prizes
AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Received Highest Medals at

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON,	1851
WORLD'S FAIR, NEW YORK,	1853
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS,	1867
WORLD'S FAIR, VIENNA,	1873
WORLD'S FAIR, SANTIAGO, (Chili)	1875
WORLD'S FAIR, PHILADELPHIA,	1876
WORLD'S FAIR, SYDNEY, (Australia)	1877
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS,	1878

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
715 CHESTNUT ST.,
Philadelphia.
sep. 27, '78-13 w

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Nos. 801, 803, 805, 807 and 809
MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A VISIT of INSPECTION is Respectfully INVITED,

If it is not convenient to visit the city and make your selections in person, write for samples of whatever you may desire, and a full line will be forwarded by return mail.

Sept

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.16 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

B. P. Vannatta is our authorized collector and solicitor. He is visiting neighboring villages now, and calling on subscribers who are in arrears for a year or more. His receipts are binding on the proprietors. We hope our friends will be prepared to settle when he calls. Subscriptions can be paid here in produce. Our collector will take cash only. tf

The Fairbanks' manufacture over 50,000 scales a year. Where do they all go?

John Rantz of Jackson has a horse with a moustache half an inch long.

Hon. Geo. D. Jackson of Dushore was in town on Wednesday.

A large delegation from this town attended Barnum's show at Danville last week.

Trade dollars, though taken at the banks for 90 cents, are worth a dollar, and will be taken at the COLUMBIAN office for that.

The Northumberland Baptist Association is now in session at this place, and the different churches are well represented.

Only fifty cents are required to pay your poll tax, and the time when that duty can be performed expires on Saturday, October 5.

Mr. Wolf of the firm of Clark & Wolf is in New York purchasing a fine stock of Fall goods which will arrive in a few days.

Hon. A. H. Dill, our next governor, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Muncy, last Monday evening.

As we go to press we learn that George Long was found dead in Barton's fields on Thursday morning. The cause of his death is not known but supposed to be from age and exhaustion.

All that have once used it pronounce Dr Bull's Baby Syrup the best medicine known for the complaints of early childhood. 25 cents a bottle.

As the County Fair will begin in a few weeks it is to the interest of every business man to advertise in the COLUMBIAN. The people will then know where and what to purchase.

The Senior Class of the Normal School already numbers twenty-five; the largest we believe, in the history of the school, at this season of the year.

Yesterday I had such a bad cold that I could not speak I used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and to-day I am as well as ever.* It only costs 25 cents.

Gov. Hartranft has commissioned Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Danville, a member of the Board of Public Charities, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman.

Persons who have dyeing to do, will do well to send their goods to William A. Davis, Lewisburg, Pa. Miss M. Derrickson is his agent for this place. Read his advertisement in another column.

J. H. James Esq., of Ashland appeared in the play of Rip Van Winkle as "Old Rip" in a performance given at that place on the 24th inst., for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

The Hartford *Courant* remarks: "They are quoting Scripture in Massachusetts now and this is the favorite passage: "He that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber."

The Moravian Female Seminary, at Bethlehem, is in its 129th year of successful operation. It has been under the charge of this Society the entire time, and is the most venerable institution of learning in this country.

The Rose of death. Do not wait until the hectic flush which indicates advanced consumption, appears on the cheek. Check the hard cough and heal the irritated lungs with *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar*, before the crises comes. Be in time. Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Bills for subscription will be found in papers for different offices as fast as we can make them out from now until October 1st. Do not mistake them for receipts. They mean that the person to whom addressed owes us that amount, and the bill is sent because *we want the money.*

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat* prints the name of Robert M. Klotz as candidate for Congress in Carbon county, and then fills up a large amount of space to show how unfit he is for the office. According to the *Democrat* Klotz's nomination is by no means desired by the Democracy of Carbon.

A horse belonging to J. A. Funston Esq., died suddenly on Friday last. Mr. Funston was out riding with his mother and when near the furnace of Wm. Neal & Sons, the horse staggered. Mr. F. had time to get out of the carriage and take the horse by the head when it fell on him pinning his leg under it. No injury was done. The horse died instantly.

Mahlon Chance Esq., who addressed a Republican meeting in the Opera House on Friday last, was announced in the bills as a resident of New York. He placed his residence on the register at the Exchange Hotel as being Fremont, Ohio. Persons present say that much of his address was in substance the same as the speech of R. B. Hayes published in last Friday's Philadelphia *Times.*

The following we find floating around among our exchanges: "When a man's license as a liquor dealer ceases he must take down his sign if he had one up. A dealer in Mauch Chunk, who went out of business eighteen years ago, failed to do this, and has only recently been arrested for the offense. The penalty both fine and imprisonment."

A MONASTERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LONDON, Sept., 17—A despatch to the Times from Paris says: The Superior of the Order of Trappists at Sept-Fones, in the Department of Allier, has purchased lands in Pennsylvania for 200 monks from Sept-Fonds, Mt. Millary, Ireland, and Mariastein. The monks will erect the monastery and other buildings themselves.

The Columbia county Fair will be October 9, 10, 11 and 12. The managers have made the most complete arrangements and have provided a very liberal premium list. They have numerous assurances that this will be the most successful fair ever held in this county. The Keystone Tournament of Danville will give one of their matchless exhibitions on Thursday and the programme for Friday and Saturday can not fail to please.

M. W. NUSS,
Secretary.

WANTED.—Chickens, potatoes, flour, oats, any kind of farmers' produce taken on subscription at highest market prices. We make this offer to take pay in produce for the accommodation of our subscribers. We prefer cash. tf

MAPLEWOOD BREEDING AND TRAINING FARM,
Jefferson, O., Dec. 17, 1877.

Dr. WILLIAM GILES,
451 *Sixth Avenue, New York:*

DEAR SIR—Please send me two quart bottles of your *Liniment Iodide Ammonia*, (for horses). During the past two years I have used it in my stable to the exclusion of all other liniments. It is the best thing I have ever seen for either man or beast. I could not do without it.

Enclosed, find draft for $5.

Very truly yours,
H. P. WADE.

The library of the Young Men's Christian Association has been rendered much more valuable and interesting by contributions from Miss H. Sharpless, Mrs. Wm. Neal and Stuart Mitchell, D. D., who will please accept the thanks of the Association,

J. S. WILSON,
E. H. WITMAN,
R. S. BOWMAN,
} Publication Committee.

The monthly meeting of the Gospel Temperance Union of Bloomsburg, will be held on next Tuesday evening October 1st, in the Lutheran Church. Aiem B. Tate editor of the 'Star of Hope," Williamsport, will address the meeting. Let all the old friends and acquaintances of Mr. Tate come out and hear him on the great question of temperance.

We have received a copy of the Sunday Edition of the *Times.* The publishers state that they intend to furnish a First-Class Sunday Newspaper, complete in all the departments of News, Literature, Politics, Original Correspondence, and Criticism on all subjects of popular interest, and it will rigorously exclude from both its reading and rdvertising columns anything that could offend the family circle, and we have no doubt they will carry out their purpose. We wish them abundant success.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One barrel contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

"Only Prayers," was what a sexton said, standing at the door of a fashionable church in response to a passing lady, who asked what was going on inside. It was one of the churches where a daily service is held, without sermon, and the sexton's answer, together with his manner of giving it, showed the limited esteem in which the service was held by people generally. While it is hard to tell why such services should not be numerously attended by those who have leisure hours to bestow on them, the fact is beyond controversy that the number of worshipers is generally painfully small.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG.

Phantom Footsteps is the name of the latest successful Song and Chorus by Henry C. Work, author of "Grand-father's-Clock," and other popular songs. We consider "Phantom Footsteps," the *best* song Work has written, and do not wonder at its immense popularity. It has a beautiful melody and the chorus is unusually effective. If you want the prettiest song published in years send to any music dealer for "Phantom Footsteps," or on receipt of 25 cents it will be mailed post-paid to any address, by the publishers. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, O.

FOURTEEN YEARS AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. H. R. Russell, who dwells near Ironton, Mo., ploughed up an unexploded percussion shell, and wishing to preserve it as a memento of war, put it into a barrel of water and let it remain for about six weeks. On Thursday he tried to take out its contents, using for that purpose a hammer and a coldchisel. He held the shell between his knees, and after some strokes it exploded, scattering its fragments far and wide, some of them being heard whizzing through the air half a mile distant. Mr. Russell was wounded. The missile was fired from one of Price's guns in September, 1864.

The stay law, which has had a useless existence on the statute books since the 23d of March, 1877, expired on the 23d of the present month. The main object of this law was to prevent the sale of real or personal property on execution, unless it brought two thirds of the appraised value, provided interest was paid and other requirements were carried out. Like the generality of tinkering laws passed to meet special or exceptional cases, this one afforded no benefit to debtors. The very few who took advantage of its provisions found that the relief it gave them was more imaginary than real, and the unusual costs attending it were a direct loss to an honest creditor.

THE REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—On last Friday evening the Republicans had a "grand rally" at the Opera House. There was a fair audience, and the speaker—Hon. Mahlon Chance—was listened to attentively. He is a graceful speaker, but his arguments were stale and thread bare. New issues have arisen of which he did not seem cognizant. The late war, it should be remembered, ended fourteen years ago, and other living and vital issues are at stake. In other words in this campaign the "bloody shirt" wont wave worth a cent. The speaker was pleasant in manner, and was as fair as a Radical Republican can be.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

We have before us a small volume, an Abridged Digest of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania, published by Messrs. Jones & M'Murray, at Harrisburg, being an extract from the "Pennsylvania State Book," now in course of publication, which embraces a concise digest of all the laws relative to the duties of officers of elections and the requirements of voters, arranged in a convenient form and easy of reference. It also contains the recent game law, a very valuable matter just now, and altogether is such a work as should be found in the hands of every person interested in the proper conduct of our elections, and especially those of election officers, and we would suggest to our county commissioners the wisdom and propriety of placing at least one copy of the book in the hands of every election board in the county. It can be procured by mail, by sending 25 cents to the publishers, Harrisburg, Pa.

Another fire-brand has made his appearance in Washington. One Cohen, for some time past a tramp, has been holding and addressing crowds of men of the lowest class, adopting Kearney's style of language. On Tuesday the man had the boldness and impudence to collect a force of 300 men, and, after parading the streets in a noisy and boisterous manner, intruded himself upon the offices of the various heads of departments, where his insolence was almost unbearable. He escaped notice until he pushed himself into the presence of Commissioner Le Duc, of the Agricultural Department, where he was repulsed after he had made use of profanity and low language. The Commissioner afterwards had the scoundrel arrested and lodged in jail, where he now remains. It is to be hoped that the Washington authorities will put this man through a course of treatment which will be a warning to all others of his class. This is but a result of the example which Kearney has been setting all over the country.—*Press.*

PUBLICATION OF TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.

A good deal of discussion is going on in regard to the publication of the accounts of boroughs and townships. We have heretofore published the several laws in relation to this question, and therefore deem it unnecessary to do so again. The law plainly requires the Auditors of the several boroughs and townships to publish a statement of their accounts respectively at the close of each fiscal year, which previous to 1876 was in June. We so stated in previous years, but there were persons, and lawyers too, who had not given the subject a minutes attention, who argued that the law did not require any publication other than a written statement posted up in the borough or township. A case was tried in Northumberland county, involving a neglect of Auditors to publish in the papers, and after a thorough examination, the Court decided against the Auditors and fined them $20 each. In Allegheny county a like case was tried, and with a like result. It was all along clear to us that publication in the papers was necessary. The reason why people thought a publication by written or printed statement put up in the borough or township was a sufficien compliance with the law, was because the act of 1874 so stated, but the proviso to the act says as follows:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with the present law, which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Borough Councils, Road Commissioners, Supervisors, Overseers of the Poor and School Directors to be advertised in the weekly papers of the county.

From this it is clear that the written or printed statement to put up in the borough or township is a publication in addition to the publication in the newspapers, for were it not so the act itself would be practically of no effect. Several laws have been passed bearing upon this subject since 1874, and the whole of them sum up thus:

First—The Auditors are required in each borough and township to settle accounts thereof, and publish the same not only in newspapers, but also, by written or printed statements put up in the most public places in the boroughs and townships, as soon after the close of the fiscal year, which is on the first Monday in April, as possible.

Second—If the borough or township is in debt has a funded or floating debt, it must be included in the statement, together with the valuation of property, &c., and published in at least two newspapers, and embraced in the written or printed statement also.

It is necessary that the auditors of the respective boroughs and townships should go to work at once and settle the accounts as they are in duty bound to do, and have them published as the law directs. When the borough or township has no indebtedness, neglect to publish incurs a fine of twenty dollars, but if the borough or township is in debt, the neglect incurs a fine of one thousand dollars. We would advise those who read this article to cut it out and preserve it, so that it may be had for reference.—*Susquehanna Republican.*

KILL THE FISH YOU CATCH.

Charles Hallock, editor of the *Forest and Stream*, has a very humane and thoughtful article on this subject. Not only because it is humane, but because it improves the quality and flavor of the fish, he urges upon all anglers the duty of killing their fish as they catch them. Many anglers do this habitually, but all do not. We subjoin an extract from Mr. Hallock's article:

As boys, we were taught that fish had no feeling, and we believed that what might be cruelty to a dog was harmless pastime as respects fish. But autopsy and science have proved our belief an error, and we discover that contortions and gaspings are evidences of pain and distress, though we assume that their nervous system is comparatively of a low order. That fishes have intelligence and can be taught; that they have memory, that they have discrimination and discernment, and that they possess the five senses, each to a great or small degree; that they are to a limited extent sentient and reasoning creatures—all these have become evident. If it is ordained to us that we are to derive sort from the prolonged apprehensions of the fish while hooked (not from his bodily pain, for the mere prick of the hook gives him little, and often none at all), then let us handle him merciful after he is withdrawn from his native element. If he is small, take him around the body and considerately rap the tip of his head upon a stone or the thwart of the boat; if large, rap his head with a heavy stick; or, what is more genteel and to the point, pierce the cervical column at the base of the brain with a sharp knife. This produces paralysis and almost immediate death. It leaves the corpse in a shapely and seemly condition. Admiration of its unbattered beauty is added to the pleasure of capture, and your fish remains a proper subject for the market or studio. Brother anglers! learn to be humane.

GRAND LODGE OF OLD FELLOWS OF U. S.

The Right Worshy Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the United States, began its annual session in Baltimore on Monday morning. The annual report of the Grand Secretary shows that there are now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States 48 Grand, 6,877 subordinate and 690 Rebekah Degree Lodges and 1,835 Encampments. The initiations during the year numbered 36,087, making the total membership 447,186, and the Encampment members number 84,787. The revenue of the Lodges and Encampments during the year amounted to $4,393,472, while the relief granted to members during the same period reached the sum of $1,699,724. Since 1830, 1,059,862 members have been initiated, 816,155 members and 100,903 widowed families have been relieved, to whom $25,701,885 have been granted.

During the year warrants have been issued for new lodges in Australasia, Denmark, Netherlands, the Providence of Quebec, Canada, the Indian Territory, and various other points in the United States. The intercourse with the Order in foreign countries continues to be entirely harmonious and friendly.

POMPEII.

Excavations at Pompeii prove the city to have been one of the most fashionable and beautiful of Roman summer resorts, and but for the *eruption* it might have remained so to this day. As with Pompeii, so with thousands of people who have beauty of form and feature. They might always be admired but for the *eruption*, that makes the face unsightly, and betrays the presence of scrofula, virulent blood poisons, or general debility. There is but one remedy that positively cures these affections, and that remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best known tonic, alterative, and resolvent. It speedily cures pimples, blotches, liver spots, and all diseases arising from impoverished or impure blood. It also cures dyspepsia, and regulates the liver and bowels. Sold by all druggists.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The following announcements of democratic meetings and speakers are made by David Lowenberg, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

Buckhorn, Tuesday evening October 1,—speakers, E. R. Ikeler and C. B. Brockway.

Rupert, Monday evening September 30th,—speakers, Freeze and Brockway.

Mt. Pleasant, Wednesday evening October 2,—speakers, Freeze and Vanderslice.

Eyers Grove, Thursday evening October 3,—speakers, Ikeler and Little.

Mainville, Friday evening October 4,—speakers, Brockway and Krickbaum.

Light Street, Saturday October 5,—speakers, W. J. Buckalew and Freeze.

REPORTED INTERVIEWS.

The reporter of the *Plain Dealer* has interviewed Major Hancock, Elwin Shortz, Dr. Trimmer, and Harry Laycock, on the political situation. Hancock is "a Hoyt man from stem to stern, because he represents the honest financial views of a sound government the best principels. He says the Democratic party has not been honest for the last fifteen years. We don't want inflation and a return to those days of business depression. He don't take any stock in Col. Wright. Wouldn't vote for him for anything."

Shortz thinks Trimmer will receive the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh District; says the Labor party in White Haven is not very strong; believes that in certain contingencies, a combination with the Greenback-Labor party advisable; believes the endorsement of Col. Wright would be a display of wisdom on the part of the Democracy; is in favor of maintaining distinctive county organization, and not abandon it because we happen to be temporarily in the minority.

Trimmer thinks he has as good show for Congress as any of 'em; Klotz is always a candidate; he has a fight on his hands at home, and may not secure his own delegates. (Doctor's prognostications are false, as Klotz has carried his county.) Orvis is a chronic office seeker and is not a strong man. Trimmer has decided soft money views. Believes it easier to pay a debt without interest, than to pay it with interest. (He ought to get out a patent on that.) The Democracy are for hard money, and we don't hold that greenbacks should be irredeemable. The rank and file of the Democracy are in favor of adopting Kearney for Register. He is a young man of fair ability and strong Democratic antecedents. The probabilities are that straight nominations will be made for the balance of the ticket. The party should endorse Col. Wright also. The prospect of Dill's election are very fair. The Maine election has given Hoyt a black eye. He won't poll near the average of his vote in this county; knows of many republicans who will not vote for him on personal grounds.

Harry Laycock, of Wilkes-Barre, was interviewed. He says the Republicans are going to elect Griffiths for Treasurer and Darte for Commissioner. The other fellows—meaning the Democrats and Labor-Reformers—can have the rest. That's Wilkes-Barre for you. We merely note it as a nut for the lower end to crack.

ANOTHER GRAND VICTORY.

The White Sewing Machine was awarded the diploma for the best sewing machine at the Ringtown fair September 20, 1878, over the Singer and Weed. Call and examine the White before purchasing. J. Saltzer, general agent; office at J. K. Eyers store, Main street Bloomsburg, Pa.

Sept 27, '78-2w.

According to law the tenant's personal property is liable for the taxes of the premises upon which he may reside. His only remedy is to pay the tax and deduct the amount from his rent, or sue the landlord and recover it as in ordinary debts.—*Exchange.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1878.

The fact that many non-partizan people are looking to Senator David Davis as a future leader, is an indication of good sense on their part. It cannot be said that there is a "movement" in his favor, but in this city the better class of non-party men, fearing the selection of some more objectionable man by those dissatisfied with the two old parties, are doing what they can to induce the Senator to define his position. They think it will give strength to the 'new party' inasmuch as many are unwilling to train under Butler or any other leader yet named. It is to be hoped, for the Senators sake, that he will not, at the coming interview with Butler, give countenance to that crafty politician, unless Butler will give bonds for future good behavior. We know how much Butler needs the support of men of character like Davis, but disinterested people cannot see what Butler can do to pay for such support.

The Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Hon. Eugene Hale, has returned after his defeat in the Fifth District of Maine. He will henceforth run it in the exclusively hard money growl. He says that was what killed him, but he believes the Radical party is safer that way than in attempting now to commence the campaign over again in any other way. Secretary Sherman, after a great deal of wavering, of late, seems to have considered this the wisest policy, also, and so far as the Republican managers here can control events, the Republican party will stand or fall, in October and November, upon the hardest of hard money platforms.

Two views are taken of the Maine election, as to its effect upon Grant's chances for the Republican nomination in 1880. The New York *Sun* holds that the defeat of Blaine and his friends is practically the defeat of Grant. This is not a safe way of dealing with the subject. Blaine was not, until very lately, a 'Grant man;' and became such only because he wished, in the event of Grant's failure, to secure Grant's strength in the nominating convention. Blaine was not rebuked in Maine because of anything he had said in favor of Grant for the simple reason that he had declared himself for Grant only a few days before election, and the people who voted against Republicanism and Blainism were in the rural districts and had not knownof this new departure. What ever else the Maine election may show, it does not show that Blaine was condemned for supporting Grant.

The close attention given by the people everywhere, from Maine to California, to questions of finance and to purely local questions, shows that they, in advance of their leaders, have determined to have no more sectionalism in their politics. The time for 'bloody shirt' campaigns is past. The Republican Congressional Committee, of which the late Eugene Hale is Chairman understands this, and he says that all the speakers to be sent out by that Committee will speak on the financial question only.

The sum of $30,000 has been contributed here for the yellow fever sufferers, and the entertainments and other means of raising money for the present week promise a further large amount. This is exclusive of contributions of provisions. SEMINOLE.

The remarkable monstrosity at Lakeport, N. Y., is George Albert Page, a boy of 13 years, with a big head on him. It was so heavy that he could not walk until he was 6 years old, and now, though he weighs but twenty-eight pounds, his head is twice as large as the average size, measures twenty-eight inches in circumference, and is still growing. The boy's eyes are inverted so that he can only look up. This has prevented him from learning his letters, but otherwise he is apt enough and is perfectly healthy.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tones, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. S. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Shattuck, Lawrence, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

Apr 19, '78-1y cows

AN ASTONISHING FACT.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

aug. 30, '78-tf jl

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, prove them the best and most effectual pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

no 4

Marriages.

BIDLEMAN—AMERMAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents in Montour county, Pa., on the 24th inst., by Rev. M. L. Snyser, P. Aug. Bidleman, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and Miss Alverretta, daughter of Hon. Jesse Amerman.

CALHOUN—WILSON.—On the 17th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Marsh, Mr. Stuart W. Calhoun, of Kearney, Nebraska, to Miss Jennie Wilson of Greenwood, Columbia county, Pa.

Deaths.

HUNTER.—At Stockton, Luzerne county, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter, wife of G. R. Hunter, formerly of this county, aged 53 years, 6 months, and 23 days.

ROBBINS.—On the 18th inst., Amanda Robbins, aged 23 years, 8 months and 20 days.

PEALER.—On the 21st inst., Mrs Mary Catharine Pealer, aged 23 years, 2 months and 18 days.

PEALER.—On the 23d inst., Savilla Pealer, aged 18 years, 8 months and 9 days.

All three died of the same fever, and were of the same family connection.

Business Notices

A *Trade Dollar* will still buy a dollar's worth of Clothing at D. Lowenberg's.

Parties wanting to get clear of *Trade Dollars* can get full value in clothing for them at D. Lowenberg's.

WESTWARD HO! WESTWARD HO

Parties going West will find it to their advantage to purchase their outfits of clothing, trunks, bags and satchels cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Fall styles of Worsted Coating-English Suitings just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The latest Novelty in Hats. Call and see THE RUSSIAN HAT just received at D. Lowenberg's.

FALL HATS just received for Men, Boys and Children at Lowenberg's.

Matalase and Beaver Cloths $1.40 to $3.75 per yard at I. W. Hartman's.

A large assortment of Cashmeres and other Dress Goods with trimming silk and satin to match at Lutz & Sloan's.

Trade dollars taken for 100 cents at W. C. McKinney's.

Hardware, Glass, Paints, &c., lower than ever at J. Schuyler & Son's.

You can get good dark Calicoes, fast colors, at Lutz & Sloan's for 6 cents or the best in the market for 7 cents a yard.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

All wool Cashmere 50 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.
Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
july 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Lutz & Sloan are selling all wool Black Cashmere yard wide for 48 cents a yard.

Fall Goods coming in every day at I. W. Hartman's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

You can get bleached or unbleached Muslin yard wide at Lutz & Sloan's for 6 cents a yard.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's underwear at I. W. Hartman's.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Lutz & Sloan have received their New Stock of Goods and are selling them cheaper than ever.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

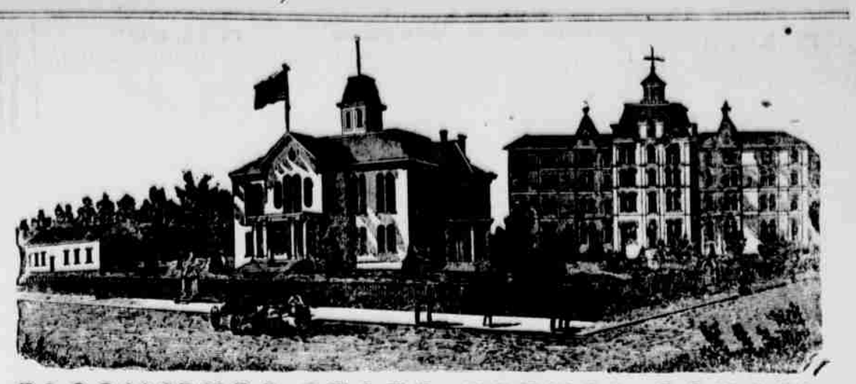
Admission free at McKinney's.

At Private Sale,

A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT
109 ACRES,
mostly cleared, and whereon are erected a
LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
a Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings—a well of soft water at the house and one at the barn. There are also a large number of Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees and a good
IRON-STONE STONE QUARRY,
ALSO,
A LOT OF GROUND
at the corner of Third and Centre streets, being one hundred and thirty-two feet on Third street and two hundred and fourteen and one-half feet on Centre, whereon are erected a
Large Brick Dwelling House,
with STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, and in thorough repair. Having a Well, Cistern, Ice-house, Cooling House and all conveniences.
Both situate within the limits of the Town of Bloomsburg, and offered to be sold on easy and reasonable terms.
JOHN G. FREEZE,
aug. 23d, '78-3m Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees'
Sept. 8, '78.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county will be sold on
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878,
at 10 o'clock a. m., by M. G. Hughes, assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Hile Brothers (Amos Hile and Minner Hile), the following described real estate, situate in the town of Catawissa, on South street, bounded as follows: on the east by lands of John Giger, west by lands of Mrs. E. Clark, on the north by lands of Dr. J. Robbins, and on the south by South street, whereon is erected a
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.
The said property is located in a very desirable part of Catawissa, the house is large and convenient. There are a cistern and other conveniences on the lot, together with all necessary outbuildings. The building is new.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
M. G. HUGHES,
ABBOTT & BRAWN, Assignee of Hile Bros.
Attorneys. Sept 20, '78-ts

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned, appointed Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Wm. Schuyler, will sell at public sale on the premises, on
Saturday, October 19th, 1878,
at 10 o'clock a. m., all that certain
LOT OF GROUND
situate in the town of Orangeville, county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot of Low and Savage, south by D. K. Sloan, on the east by Mill street, and on the west by David Herring, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a two story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,
and other out-buildings. There is an excellent well of water on the premises convenient to the kitchen door.
TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. to be paid at the striking down of property; twenty-five per cent. January 1st, 1879, and the balance April 1st, 1879, when deed will be delivered and possession will be given.
W. H. SMITH,
Assignee of Wm. Schuyler.
Sept. 20, '78-ts.

EXCELSIOR DYE WORKS
LEWISBURG, PA.
WM. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Miss M. Derrickson, Notion and Fancy Store, Bloomsburg, Agent.
ALL KINDS OF GENTS GARMENTS CLEANED DYED AND PRESSED WITHOUT RIPPING AND MADE TO LOOK ALMOST EQUAL TO NEW.
LADIES SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, SILKS OR RIBBONS CLEANSED OR DYED AND FINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
KID GLOVES CLEANSED.
Feathers Dyed and Curled in a splendid manner. Special attention to wholesale goods. Prices reduced to suit the times.
Sept. 20, '78-3m.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED. Only those who mean business and desire to make from $2 to $15 per day need apply. Send 1 cent stamp for particulars
REV. S. T. BUCK,
Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

ASK FOR THE
Williamsport Hand-Made Boots,
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Miscellaneous.

The Church Bell and the People.

The quiet of a Sunday morning was broken by the tones of a Church Bell. Over the town floated its full, rich music, and then came back again in faint echoes.

The bell seemed charged with a message to the people, which it was telling with all its might; and the message ran thus: "Come—come." "Come—come." "Come—come."

But although well understood it was not heeded by many; and this is what the people said who did not heed it, and what consciences said to them.

Bell—"Come—come."

People—"We do not feel very well today."

Conscience—"Isn't it strange that there are so many sick people on Sunday? Many who are well enough on Saturday night are unable to go out on Sunday; and those who are so sick on Sunday recover when Monday morning comes. It might seem as if some weekly epidemic visited the town with a full supply of headaches, colds, fevers and other disorders."

Bell—"Come—come."

People—"The weather is too unpleasant today."

Conscience—"Yes, the weather on Sunday is all wrong—too hot, too cold, too wet, too cloudy, too windy. Sunday heats are so exhausting, Sunday rains so penetrating, Sunday colds so piercing, that no one but the pastor and the sexton should go out to church.

Bell—"Come—come."

People—"We have company."

Conscience—"Isn't there something said about the stranger within thy gates keeping the Sabbath holy?"

Bell—"Come—come."

People—"Our garments are not good enough."

Conscience—"There are a great many directions in the Bible about how we should come before the Lord, but the style and quality of one's clothing is not mentioned. The church isn't a millinery establishment or show room. In olden times the rich and the poor met together, for the Lord is maker of them all."

Bell—"Come—come."

People—"We are better than some who go to church."

Conscience—"It may be much better than none, but are you satisfied with that? Will it do to tell the Lord so? There is something in the parable of the Pharisee and Publican bearing upon this point."

Bell—"Come—come."

People—"We haven't any seats in church."

Conscience—"Yes, there are always seats there for all who come. There need be no fear of intruding, for all are welcome, and there need be no fear of wearing out your welcome, for you are urged to come every Sunday.

And so the church bell keeps ringing out its message, "Come—come," and some heeded the message, came, thanked God for the privilege of coming, and resolved to come always. Others still refused, and conscience went to sleep, murmuring ere it slept:—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul."—*Rev. G. W. Shinn.*

A Model Farm.

Why should farming not be scientific? Because the manufacturer labors in a scientific way, his profits are greater and surer than those of the agriculturist who has his machinery not system; but it is the unreasonable custom of many to sneer at innovations, and to look at all methodic variations upon old usages as the fanciful and unprofitable schemes of visionaries with more money than common-sense. It is the people who sneer that are usually most deficient in the latter quality, however; and had they a little more of it they might see that careful book-keeping and the adoption of improved methods and implements are as necessary in farming as in any other business.

In a side hollow of that hill from which Litchfield first became visible to us several very distinct noises can be sustained, and this responsiveness of the "purple glens" gave a name to this farm. It is Echo Farm—a pretty and poetically suggestive name, indeed, which conjures up visions of loveliness, and sets one to dreaming of interwaving vines knitting their pliant tendrils and sweet-scented leaves through the hospitable porch and open lattice; the checkered orchard of fruity abundance; the garrulous brook that never tires of its own monody; the reverberent hills that appease it's turmoil with their easy indifference; lofty barns mossy with age; and clustering mills down in the seclusion of grassy hollows. But, alas! dear reader, model farming is not idyllic or Arcadian; it is inflexibly utilitarian; it keeps all its buildings in a state of repair; it subordinates the picturesque if it ever recognizes it; it pulls down the old mill because that venerable is in the way of the rectangular new dairy; it diverts the brook from its leafy course into the most common place of earthen pipes; it tears away the vines that obscure the light, and it looks upon everything with a pair of the most practical eyes set in a head, that weighs measures, audits, and analyzes with chemical exactness. The proprietor of Echo Farm conducts it as a manufactory. A record is kept of the milk and butter produced by each cow for each day, each month, each year; all the feed is weighed, and the quantity entered upon books, both that purchased and that produced; and a separate account is kept of the yield of each field. Nothing is wasted, nothing is done by guessing, and nothing passes unrecorded. The implements are of the latest or most approved model. Three sets of "horse" hay-forks are in use, by which hay is unloaded at the rate of a ton in four forkfuls and in four minutes, including in some instance the carriage of the hay 150 feet. The other machines also embody some novel labor saving principles. No manure or fertilizers are found necessary, except the 1500 loads made upon the farm, and a sort of muck, of which there are several beds.

The history of the farm is interesting. A gentleman of education, intelligence and wealth came to Litchfield some nine years ago in search of a summer home. He had the most superficial knowledge of farming, and entertained no intention of entering that business. But having purchased sixty-six acres and cleared them, he purchased additional tracts, which became the nucleus of Echo Farm, whose area is now about 400 acres. His interest was enlisted in the raising of choice stock, and beginning with a herd of five, he has gradually increased the number to 100, all the herd being pure Jerseys, with authentic and valuable pedigrees. The rocky fields were cleared, laid out, and inclosed by massive stone walls. Old and inadequate buildings on consolidated land were demolished, and new ones of improved pattern erected. In 1873 a barn 66 feet by 25 was built; an addition 100 feet by 40 was made the following year; and in 1875 another addition was made, of 191 by 35 feet. These three buildings form the three sides of the barn-yard. They are built of pine upon massive granite foundations about two feet wide, which are laid in cement. All the wood work is painted a soft drab color, even the proprietor's residence, and the telegraph poles that line the roadway. A desire for simplicity and durability in preference to ornamentation or showiness is visible everywhere; there is no litter, and there are no gaps in the fences or walls, which are from eighteen inches to twenty-four in thickness, every crevice being filled like a mosaic with stone that exactly fits it. Care, thrift and ingenuity have acted like three charms. When the fields were being cleared, such large quantities of stones were gathered that some perplexity arose as to where they should be put. Many hundreds of loads were used in the foundations of the buildings in the fences, and in filling ravines, but more remained, and these were deposited upon several sterile hillocks of no value, where masses of swamp grass were laid over them and covered with a light dressing of soil. Grass seed was sown upon the soil, and did well, soon transforming the barren heaps to verdant knolls, whose blades are remarkably hardy. It was not so much for the sake of the land gained that the stones were thus disposed of, but it was rather to prevent the formation of nurseries for weeds, shrubs and brambles, which the heaps would have quickly fost me. Two and a half acres are planted with beets, which are the only roots fed to the cattle, the crop averaging 1000 bushels an acre, and more than 2000 tons of hay are housed a year.—*W. H. Rideing, in Harper's Magazine for October.*

A Troublesome Marriage

The anecdote is extracted almost verbatim from the note book of a clergyman who officiated on the occasion, and is as follows: "This morning I married a mariner named William B——— to Sarah C———, and I think I shall never forget it. The wedding party consisted of four persons, there being present besides the bride and bridegroom an elder mariner and his wife. A little confusion was occasioned at first, owing to the ancient mariner in answer to my question, representing himself to be the bridegroom, but this was soon put right, and the real parties stood up before me. All went on as usual up to the time when the woman had to say, 'I Sarah, take thee, William,' when, upon my telling her to take his hand and repeat after me, she exclaimed, to my great amazement, 'I can't. Yes, you can,' observed the bridegroom. 'No, I can't say it,' repeated she. 'Come,' said I, preserving my gravity which surprised myself, 'cannot you say the words after me?' 'Oh no! I couldn't.' 'You can after him,' remonstrated William again. 'Oh, no!' And now the attendant female mariner struck in in a sweet Irish brogue: 'Arrah! can't ye say it aither the jantleman, dear?' with a stress on the jantleman which no italics can convey. No use at all—either she couldn't or she wouldn't. The bridegroom thought it was real incapacity, and that he had divined the true reason of her refusal, for he now suggested as a probable explanation, 'You see, sir, she can't neither read nor write; that's what it is.' There seemed at this point some danger of the conversation becoming general, so that I was obliged to request silence, and that I might be allowed to conduct the ceremony in my own way: for the elder mariner thought it time to put in his oar, which he did by winking one eye—the other was out—and observing with a jerk of his thumb toward the bride, 'Say it.' However, say it she could not, and as she was trembling all over, I began to think all might not be right; so I made her sit down and questioned her and the whole party as to whether there existed any impediment to the marriage. Having at length satisfied myself that there did not, and that it was a pure case of nervousness, I inquired for salts or a smelling bottle, but nothing of the kind was at hand—only a large nosegay of doubtful freshness, which the female friend officiously thrust under the bride's veil, apparently under the impression that any smell would work a cure. Finding her by this time rather more composed, I thought I would try a little calm reasoning, and asked her whether she really meant to take William for her husband, and on her agreeing that she did, I further suggested that she might as well say so, and moreover, that nobody but her self could say it, and that if she didn't she never would have him at all.

Yielding at last to these arguments, she expressed her readiness to have another try, whereupon she stood up and managed to stumble through the necessary form of words, and the ceremony was completed. But my difficulties were not quite over. When we got into the vestry, the bridegroom signed his name in the register without making any difficulty, but all the rest of the party stoutly maintained that they could not write. I had not much doubt that this was true with respect to the two females, but I strongly suspected that my friend, the ancient mariner, with the one eye could write if he chose. 'Do you really mean to tell me,' I said, 'that you have never written your own name?' 'Well, sir, he answered, 'I don't mean to say for what I have wrote my name—on a piece o' paper—but I shouldn't like to wentur in that 'ere book.' Could I do otherwise than excuse a man who showed such respect for my registers? So I let them affix their marks, and, the signing being completed, I observed to the bride that now she had said the solemn words she must mind and keep what she had said, which the bridegroom capped by saying, quite gravely, no, joosely, 'Yes, you've put your foot in it.' One last incident remains to be told: When they had one and all filed out of the vestry, I observed the ancient mariner standing at the door in a lingering sort of way, with his legs rather wide apart, and one hand stretched out toward me. Instantly divining his wish, I advanced and shook hands with him, whereupon they all returned one by one, and shook hands with me." *All the Year Round.*

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aug. 9, '78-yl bates

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Letters of Administration on the estate of John W. Remshline, late of Fishingcreek twp., Columbia co., Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay.

SARAH E. REMSHLINE,
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Administrators.

aug. 30, '78-6w*

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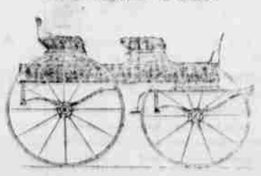

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